MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

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107

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the* ADVERTISEMENTS *which appear under the* OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other* OFFICERS *of* GOVERNMENT, *properly authorifed to publifh them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and muft be deemed, to convey* OFFICIAL *and* SUFFICIENT NOTIFICATION *of the* BOARD'S ORDERS *and* RESOLUTIONS, *in the fame manner, as if they were particularly fpecified to any* SERVANT *of the* COMPANY, *or others to whom fuch* ORDERS *and* RESOLUTIONS *have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Government Advertifement.

GOVERMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE Right Honorable the Prefident in Council having refolved to FISH the PEARL BANKS at MANAR, from the 15th February to the 15th March next, employing 150 Boats with 10 Divers to each Boat, and as many other people as may be requefted to manage it, fubject to the fame forms and reftrictions as heretofore obferved by the Dutch Government.

Notice is hereby given, that fealed Propofals will be received, at the Office of the Secretary to Government, on or before the 15th December next, for renting the Fifhery, fubject to the following Conditions viz; That fecurity fhall be given for the amount of the Rents propofed, and payment be made thereof within three months after the Fifhery may be completed.

Publifhed by Order of the Right Honorable the Prefident in Council.

A. FALCONAR,
SUB-SECRETARY.

Fort St. George; 27th Oct. 1797.

Spring Races.

FOR 1798,

RACE STAND,

THE Committee who had the Superintendance of the laft Races, beg leave to propofe a renewal of that interefting amufement, and as their endeavours, at the laft Meeting were fuch, as to afford general fatisfaction, the Committee indulge the hope that a liberal fubfcription will be made this feafon.

The Annual Subfcription Book, will be immediately opened and fent into circulation.

When a fufficient Sum appears on the Book, a Meeting of the Subfcribers will be called for the purpofe of electing a Committee to receive and apply it in the manner intended. The account of Receipts and Difburfements for the laft feafon will be produced for public infpection.

October, 24th 1797.

For Sale.

AT

Meffrs. Stephens & Cockell's

A FEW CHESTS OF

CHAMPAGNE WINE,

OF

A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

EITHER BY THE

CHEST *or* DOZEN,

ALSO

SOME LA FITE'S

CLARET,

LATELY IMPORTED

At 55 Pagodas per Cheft.

For Sale by Private Contract.

THAT WELL FINISHED,

New Built, UPSTAIR HOUSE, with fufficient Ground for excellent Godowns, in the poffeffion of MR. THOMAS BLYTH, No. 1 Davidfon Street, *Black Town.*

Particulars may be known by applying as above.

Madras, 8th Nov. 1797.

To be fold by Public Auction,

By Anthony Gaudoin,

AT HIS ROOMS,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On THURSDAY, 9th, Inftant,

At 11 o'Clock,

Bureau Setts Confifting of,

BUREAU Handles—ditto E fcutchions to Suit—ditto Pins Prince's Mettle-Chair Nails—Fifty dozens of Plated handled Knives and Forks.

Ten Drawing Glaffes, a quantity of Dreffing Ditto fmall, Ditto large, a quantity of Europe ftriped Dimity, which will be fold at ten Yards in a lot, ten pair hand Shades with plated ftands.

AND

A CHESNUT SADDLE HORSE.

Publifhed by Authority.

THE

NEW ARRANGEMENTS,

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

ORDNANCE,

AND

MILITARY STORES

To be had on Application at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Price Three Pagodas.

Advertifmemt.

L. HENRIET,

PROFESSER OF MUSIC,

No. 16

Anderfon Street Black-Town.

FOUR Years favored with the protection of this Prefidency, begs leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, that he continues to teach the Elements of MUSIC, on the Piano Forte, Violin, Flute, and bafs Viol—at the following moderate rates—At his own Houfe 4 Pags. per Month, attending in Black-town, 6 Pags. in the Fort 8, and on the plain 10 Pagodas.

The Piano Forte tuned without repair, 2 Pags. by agreement 1 Pagoda.

Henriet teaches the French Language Grammaticaly.

Advertifement.

TO be let for 6 months or one year certain. A commodious upper Roomed Houfe, at the Luz, with every Accommodation for a Genteel Family: apply to *Mr. Caffin,* at his Office in the Exchange.

Madras 18th. Auguft 1797.

Advertifement.

To be Let.

SEVERAL LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

APARTMENTS,

IN THE

EXCHANGE,

Apply to

Mr. CASSIN,

October, 3d 1797.

Brown and Afhton.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A SMALL QUANTITY

OF

HYSON TEA,

OF A QUALITY EQUAL,

If not Superior to any in the Settlement.

Advertifment.

THE Honorable the Mayors Court, having granted Letters of Adminiftration to STEPHEN GILMAN to the Eftate and Effects of the late JOSEPH EVANS, it is requefted that all Claims on the faid Eftate under the Firm of

Gilman & Evans.

be tranfmitted to Mr. Edward Hancorne, Court Houfe Street, in order to be placed in a Train, of Liquidation with as little Delay as poffible. And all Debts due to the faid Eftate and Firm, are requefted to be paid immediately to Mr. Stephen Gilman, at Trichinopoly, or to the faid Edward Hancorne, at Madras, who is legally empowered to receive the fame.

31ft October [illegible]

For Private Sale.

AT

Mr. Henderfon's Rooms,

IN THE FORT,

A CAPITAL CONCERT

PIANO FORTE,

BY

Samuel Bury and Company.

WITH ADDITIONAL

KEY's

FOR THE

German Flute, Englifh Flute,

AND THE

Organ.

The Inftrument is in compleateft repair.

A Card.

SEVERAL of the Valuable fets of Books in the Library of the late Andrew Rofs Efq. being incomplete, it is requefted of Gentlemen who may have borrowed Volumes, to fend them to Mr. Henderfon.

Leamy and Reynolds.

EARNESTLY requeft thofe Gentlemen who have not paid their accounts, will favour them with the amount.

Fort St. George, 24th Oct. 1797.

Advertifement,

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made, before the Kings Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayors Court, at Madrafpatnam for Letters of Adminiftration to the Eftate and Effects of the late Lieutenant James Davis, deceafed, to be granted to Charles Carpenter as friend to the faid deceafed.

GILBERT RICKETTS.
PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 3ft. October 1797.

Adminiftration.

PROBATE of the laft will and Teftament of Mr. JOHN YOUNG, late of Mafulipatam Deceafed, having been Granted to Meffrs. SAMUEL BRITAIN and RICHARD ALEXANDER, of Mafulipatam, aforefaid, two of the Executors in the faid Will named.

All perfons indebted to the Eftate are requefted to make payment, and thofe having Claims on it to State fuch claims to the faid Acting Executors.

Madras 31ft October 1797

Stolen,

ON Thurfday Evening, from the Houfe of M. BODKIN, adjoining the Houfe of Mr. WESTCOTT, on Choultry Plain.—One Plain Gold Watch with a new Chain and Gold Seal, engraved *Peter Bodkin,* in Gentoo, Marhatta, Pefian and Malabar—One Ladies Gold French Watch with a Broad Chain, and two Filagree Trinkets, and a fmall Cornelian Seal. —A Ladies Black Ebony Box, mounted with Silver, and feveral fmall Silver Boxes, within. —A new white Shawl, bordered at the ends— One fmal Oval [illegible] Glafs.—A complete fet of Ladies Wearing Apparel, Muflin and white Silk.—A fmall [illegible], and a pair of [illegible] fars, with Silver Handl[illegible]

A Handfome Rewa[illegible] be given to any one, who can give infor[illegible] of the Perfon or Perfons concerned in th[illegible] ve Roubery—or on dfcovery of any of th[illegible] cles, on application to Mr. BODKIN.

To be [illegible].

A PAIR of very Valuable ARAB CARRIAGE HORSES, lately Imported from Bombay, and alfo a Europe built CURRICLE.

APPLY TO

Meffrs. Colt Baker Day, & [illegible].

To be fold by Public Auction.

By Brown and Afhton,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY the 8th. November

At 11 o'Clock;

The following Articles,

Belonging to a Gentlemen Deceafed,

TWO Couches, One Quadrant, A Bed and Pillows,
One Telefcope,
A quantity of Pearls,
Four Silver Tea Spoons,

Some China Ware,

A quantity of Wearing Apparel,
A Bandy and Horfe, A Palankeen,
And SUNDRY other ARTICLES,

ALSO

The Wearing Apparel belonging to Mr. ROBERT KELLIN Deceafed.

AND

A good SADDLE HORSE, and a light BANDY almoft New.

To be fold by Public Auction,

By Brown & Afhton,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 11th. Inftant,

At 11 o'Clock,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Belonging to the Eftate of

MR. ROBERT KELLIN,

LATE PURSER OF

The Royal Charlotte,

VIZ.

ONE pair of very fuperb Pier Looking Glaffes;
Six pair Leather Breeches,
A patent Water Engine,
Three pair Boots,
One Efcruitore,
A quantity of Garden Seeds,
Three Cafes of Crown Window Glafs,
Two Cocked Hats,
Five pair Shoes,
Fifty-two bottles of Comfits,
Seventeen bottles Dried Cherries,
Six ditto Cherries in Brandy,

A QUANTITY OF

TIN-WARE,

CONSISTING OF

Sets of Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Fifh Kettles, Black Jacks, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Coffee Biggins, Coffee Mills, Camp Tea Kettles, Steam Boilers, Difh Covers, Tin Pots,

A quantity of Pier Looking Glaffes, in burnifhed Gold Frames,

A large quantity of fmall Looking Glaffes, in Gilt, Mahogany, and Paper Frames,

Four ditto in Morocco Frames,

A complete Pocket Morocco Ink Stand,

One pair Brafs Candlefticks,

A quantity of Effence of Ambergreafe,

A Number of Knives & Forks of different forts,

Some Sallad Oil, Capers, Ketchup, Pickles, Bottled Damfons, White Plumbs, &c. for Tarts.

Some bottled Ale and Porter,

A large quantity of Beads of various forts,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Handbills will be publifhed, and particulars more fully explained.

To be fold by Public Auction,

By Wright Hurft, & Branfon,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 8th. Inft.

At 11 o'Clock,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

AN INVOICE OF

IRONMONGERY,

CONSISTING OF

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

VIZ.

SHAM Stag Cuttoes, Buffalo Pen Knives Sciffars, Six feven and eight inch Com[illegible] es, Iron and Brafs Hinges, Black wood Handled Knives and Forks.

QUESTION.

IS THE FUNDING [illegible] WITH JUSTICE AND SOUND POLICY?"

Poſterity will be at a loſs to conceive what kind of Spirit could poſſeſs their Anceſtors, who introduced the unexampled politics of a Nation maintaining a war, by annually Pawning itſelf.

——*Dean Swift.*

IN defiance of the demonſtrative logic of ſelfiſhneſs—"poſterity can do nothing for me; why ſhould I do any thing for poſterity?"—Philanthropy will comprehend within his ſyſtem of morals, not only the whole exiſting race of men, but even generations yet unborn. Every good man muſt wiſh, before he leaves the world, to do ſomething, for which future ages may bleſs his memory. *Every honeſt man will eſteem himſelf ſtrictly bound, as far as concerns his own conduct, not to leave the world in a worſe condition th— [illegible] found it.*

What is found MORALITY for an INDIVIDUAL, is alſo found morality for a STATE. The meaſures of government, at any ſuppoſed period, will neceſſarily affect the condition of ſociety in the ſubſequent age, and if the ideas of national duty be not altogether viſionary, it muſt be the duty of every civil community to conſtitute its laws, and conduct its proceedings with an honeſt attention to the rights and intereſts of poſterity. In wiſely providing for the ſafety and proſperity of the preſent race, to lay a ſolid foundation for the happineſs of the next, is to reach the higheſt point of political merit. Not to obſtruct the future progreſs of ſociety by injudicious reſtrictions, and not to load future generations with unneceſſary incumbrances, are rules of juſtice, which cannot be violated without incurring national criminality.

To enquire, whether the introduction of THE FUNDING SYSTEM, by which the proper burdens of the preſent race are thrown upon poſterity, be conſiſtent with juſtice, is in other words, to enquire whether this meaſure be adapted to promote the preſent and future welfare of ſociety? That caſes may occur, in which it will be both equitable and prudent to raiſe a fund on future expectation, will be eaſily admitted. It will not be queſtioned, for example, that canals, roads, and other great public works, by which poſterity will certainly be benefited, may, without injuſtice, be executed, by means of loans, at the joint expence of the preſent and the future time. This plea for encumbering the next age with a ſhare of the debts incurred by the operations of the preſent, cannot however, be urged in defence of the application of the funding ſyſtem to the ſupport of wars, which are ſeldom neceſſary, and which are ſcarcely ever, to either party, productive of real benefit.

The queſtion might [illegible] ſatisfactorily ſolved in the negative, from the abſtract conſideration of the abſurd principle on which the ſyſtem in queſtion is founded; for that can be more abſurd, than the notion, that preſent ſtrength may be wiſely procured by future weakneſs, and preſent wealth by future poverty? The ſtateſman, who acts upon this principle, is a political ſpendthrift, who, by anticipation, exhauſts in the prodigality of a ſingle year, the reſources of a whole life. But the ruinous tendency of the practice of funding will be beſt ſeen from an appeal to facts. In making this appeal, it is wholly unneceſſary to advert to the political imbecility, which this practice has produced in the REPUBLICS of VENICE end GENOA, where it took its riſe; in SPAIN, where, for upwards of two centuries, in concurrence with other cauſes, it has been undermining the pillars of the ſtate;—in FRANCE, *where it has actually produced a convulſion which has terrified all Europe*;—or in the GERMAN empire, and other foreign ſtates, which it has brought almoſt to the laſt ſtage of political *paralyſis*: a brief review of the operation of the BRITISH FUNDS will furniſh us with proofs, abundantly ſufficient, of the injuſtice and impolicy of the funding ſyſtem.

When the plan of borrowing money to facilitate the operations of war, was firſt introduced by the Engliſh government, it was probably conſidered merely as a temporary expedient to relieve a preſſing exigency without any apprehenſion of injury or inconvenience to poſterity. For ſeveral years, no other method was thought of, than that of *anticipation*; and parliamentary proviſion for the ſpeedy liquidation of the debts was made by means of annuities of various kinds, or by means of taxes appropriated to particular [illegible], and calculated to produce both the intereſt and a ſurplus towards the diſcharge of the principal. Had this plan been ſtrictly and effectually purſued, there would have been little ground of complaint.

It would, in truth, have been noth[illegible] more than a contrivance, to aſſiſt government [illegible] the prompt and vigorous exertion of its naval and military ſtrength, and to indulge the public with the liberty of diſcharging the expences of a war by eaſy inſtalments.

But, in the reign of Geo. I. the taxes appro-p[illegible]ed under the two preceeding reigns to the ſever[al] debts, were found inadequate; other loans were become neceſſary, and it was thought *ſafer* to tranſfer the public debt to poſterity, [illegible]ide only for the payment of the intereſt, than, [illegible] that time, to irritate the public mind by increaſing the taxes for the diſcharge of the principal.

This policy gave riſe to the acts paſſed in the years 1715, 1716, 1717, by which the ſeveral taxes appropriated to the diſcharge of the debts of government were conſolidated into four funds; the Aggregate, the South-Sea the General, and the Sinking-fund? the latter of which was formed from the ſurplus of the three former, and was deſtined to the purpoſe of *ſinking* or reducing the national debt. This was properly the commencement of the *funding ſyſtem*. In 1720, the government gave freſh proof of its attachment to this new plan, by expending *three millions* in converting moſt of the annuities which remained, into redeemable perpetuities; hereby increaſing the debt, in order to diminiſh the preſent demand for the payment of intereſt.

It is not ſurpriſing, the MINISTERS have been eager to embrace a ſyſtem of finance, which has enabled them to produce the greateſt poſſible preſent exertion, with the leaſt poſſible preſent preſſure upon the people. With the vaſt weight of care which cruſhes the ſhoulders of a miniſter in a time of war, it would ſurely be unreaſonable to expect, that he ſhould lift up his head to look forward to diſtant conſequences: "*ſufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.*" For the moment he is enabled to multiply his political force twenty-fold; and, contrary to the law of mechanics, he, by means of this inſtrument, gains as much in time as he gains in power: why ſhould he be deterred from employing this compound advantage! by the apprehenſion of cenſure in the next generation, when it may poſſibly be diſcovered, that he had "made more haſte than good ſpeed?"

But it very ſurpriſing, that the PUBLIC, who *except when duſt is thrown in their eyes*, may be expected to look farther and perhaps, to ſee clearer, than a miniſter, ſhould not have been earlier aware of the tendency of theſe forced exertions to weaken the national ſtrength, and ſhould have encouraged one adminiſtration after another to conduct the wars of the country upon this ruinous plan, till the debt, which, in 1701, was, in round numbers, only 16 millions; at the beginning of the war in 1740, was increaſed to nearly 48 millions; at the peace of Aix-la-chapelle. in 1748, amounted to 79 millions; at the peace in 1763, was riſen to 135 millions; at the termination of the American war, reached, in funded accounts, the vaſt ſum of 211 millions; and, in 1795, was, in funded and unfunded arrears, ſwelled to the enormous magnitude of 322 millions.

During the rapid progreſs of this overwhelming debt, the BRITISH PUBLIC has had ample experience of the miſchievous operation of the funding ſyſtem. Its moſt immediate and [illegible] effect has been, *a grievous accumulation of [illegible]*, by which a great part of the public ſtock of induſtry and ingenuity has been gradually alienated from its proper uſe, the production of individual comfort and happineſs. The oppreſſed huſbandman and mechanic have had great reaſon to deplore the prodigality which has ſubjected them to the hard neceſſity of contributing a large portion of their daily labour towards the payment of *the Intereſt of Debts contracted by the Nation before they were born.*

The burdens which have immediately fallen upon the landlord, the merchant and the manufacturer, have been, in part, tranſferred to the lower claſſes, in the ſcantineſs of their wages, ſo cruelly diſproportioned to the advanced price of proviſions and other neceſſaries. Hence the quantity of labour which in former times, would have procured the labourer a decent and comfortable maintenance, has, of late years, ſcarcely afforded him ſubſiſtence; and almoſt the only want he has been able to ſupply, has been literally that of *daily bread*. By the middle claſſes, too the load has been ſeverely felt; and many conveniences, and many enjoyments, which formerly repaid their induſtry, and cheered their hours of leiſure, are now beyond their reach. Theſe growing hardſhips it will not be thought unfair to impute in a great degree, to the NATIONAL DEBT, when it is recollected, that the INTEREST, which now amounts to about TWELVE MILLIONS ANNUALLY, *is more than equivalent to the whole expence of the preſent government in time of peace.*

The injurious operation of the funding ſyſtem upon AGRICULTURE [illegible] COMMERCE, is very [illegible]arent. The numerous taxes which increaſe, encumber both the landlord and the tenant with burdens, which diſcourage their reſpective exertions [illegible] the improvement of eſtates. Propri[illegible]s of la[illegible]e enticed, by the proſpect of making great [illegible]its in the funds, to hazard their ſuperfluo[illegible] [mon]ey in ſpeculations of this kind, rather [illegible] to employ it in agricultural improve[illegible]nts, [illegible] render it productive of public bene[illegible] commercial concerns. The ſame flattering inducement operates upon the merchant, and the manufacturer to divert a conſiderable portion of his capital out of its natural channel into that of the ſtocks. On the contrary, to thoſe monied men, who poſſeſs no ſpirit of adventure, and are more deſirous of ſecuring than increaſing their property, the funds have offered an eaſy method of making a moderate advantage of their wealth, while it is entruſted in the hands of government.

Thus, the funding ſyſtem deprives young adventurers in trade of thoſe aids, which they might otherwiſe naturally expect from their wealthy friends; and at the ſame time, encourages idleneſs by tempting many perſons who, without this reſource, would have employed their capital in trade, to content themſelves with the occupation of receiving, at ſtated intervals, their annual income. It muſt be added that the tranſaction of the buſineſs of the ſtocks, gives frequent occaſion to fraudulent and iniquitous practices, and is, at beſt, a kind of unproductive labour; which, however beneficial it may prove to certain individuals is of no real benefit to the public.

Of ſtill greater magnitude are the political evils attending upon this ſyſtem. The facility with which it enables a miniſter to multiply his reſources for a WAR, is a great encouragement to ambitious projects, which promiſe gain to the few at the expence of the many. Happy had it been for this country, had her military exertions been only called forth on neceſſary occaſions, and been confined within the moderate limits of her natural ſtrength: we ſhould then have eſcaped ſome humiliating diſappointments, and much *waſte of Blood and Treaſure.*

The vaſt enterprizes which this ſyſtem has enabled us to undertake, have too much diverted our national ſpirit out of the *commercial* into the military channel, and have ſacrificed, on the altar of national pride, innumerable honeſt peaſants and mechanics, who might otherwiſe, with infinite comfort to themſelves, and advantage to the public, have remained at the loom or the plow. While the ſinews of the national ſtrength have been thus ſtrained, even to the hazard of burſting, its political ſpirit has been enfeebled *by plentiful draughts from the poiſonous cup of corruption.* The funding ſyſtem has not only created a numerous train of immediate dependants on miniſterial influence and favour, but has eſtabliſhed a connection of pecuniary intereſt between government and its creditors, by no means favourable to the exerciſe of public virtue. "Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, who ſet up for himſelf, after the death of his maſter, perſuaded his principal officers to lend him great ſums, after which they were forced to follow him for their own ſecurity."

To the preſent burdens and miſchiefs, ariſing from the funding ſyſtem, muſt be added, the gloomy proſpect which it opens in future times. Whilſt the plan of "a nation maintaining its war by annually pawning itſelf," was yet in its infancy, before the *perpetual funds* were eſtabliſhed, Dean Swift called it a deteſtable project, and ſaid of the projector, who is ſuppoſed to have been Biſhop Burnet, "he lived to ſee ſome of its fatal conſequences, whereof his children will not ſee the end." Even at that period, prior to the peace of Utrecht. "*the people looked back with horror on the heavy loads of debt they had contracted, univerſally condemning thoſe pernicious counſels which had occaſioned them.*" Mr. Hume ſaid, about fifty years ago, while the debt was not yet eighty millions, "*Either the nation muſt deſtroy public credit, or public credit will deſtroy the nation.*" If there was, thus early, room for ſuch apprehenſions, what muſt we think after the experience of another half-century, during which the debt has increaſed to upwards of 300 millions; a ſum which requires more than half the annual rental of the kingdom to diſcharge its intereſt?

The predicted ruin is, happily, not yet arrived; but when the cloud rapidly blackens, what can be expected, but that the ſtorm ſhould ſpeedily burſt over our heads? Dr. Price was miſtaken, when he fixed the limit of public credit at 200 millions. Reſources, far beyond all previous calculation, have ariſen from the wonderful ingenuity of our manufacturers, from the enterpriſing ſpirit of our merchants, and from the extraordinary commercial exigencies of foreign ſtates: but it requires little ſkill in political arithemetic to ſee, that, if the preſent ſyſtem of finance be continued, the dreaded cataſtrophe cannot be long poſtponed. It is neither neceſſary to adopt Mr. Paine's calculation of an arithemetical progreſſion in the expences of our wars, nor to enter into the more minute and accurate computations of Mr. Morgan, to diſcover that a nation which has encumbered itſelf, in leſs than half a century, with more than 200 millions of debt, cannot adhere to the ſame plan through another half century without imminent hazard. The pedlar, who, day after day, added another pound to his aſs's load, at laſt broke his back.

But the ſinking fund, ſays Mr. Chalmers, "is the true anodyne of the funding ſyſtem." That it has operated as an anodyne to the nation will be admitted. It will be granted, too—for Dr. Price, that accurate calculator, has aſſerted—that, had the ſinking fund been invariably applied to the purpoſe for which it was inſtituted, there would, in the year 1775, have been in the revenue a ſurplus of more than *Five* millions, inſtead of a debt of 137 millions. But, if we are to judge of the future from the paſt, little confidence is to be placed in this remedy. The ſinking fund, which was eſtabliſhed in 1716, w[as] in oppoſition to an expreſs act of parliament, ſoon charged with the payment of the intereſt of new loans.

In 1733, Sir R. Walpole applied half a million of this fund to the current expenditure; a meaſure which Sir J. Barnard, at that time, wiſely predicted would bring upon its adviſer the curſes of poſterity. The ſame miſchievous policy was, in ſubſequent periods, ſtill purſued; ſo that from the firſt alienation of this fund, in 1743, to the year 1775, it only diſcharged *eight millions and a half* of the national debt. Better things might reaſonably be expected from the late act for the appropriation of *one million per annum* to the redemption of loans, could the public be aſſured, that this plan would be ſuffered to operate without interruption, and without the counter-action of new burdens from new wars. But while the debt is ſuffered to increaſe twenty times faſter than it is diſcharged, a ſinking fund, or an act for redemption, is a forlorn hope.

A ſyſtem thus pregnant with preſent miſchief and future hazard, might without heſitation be pronounced unjuſt and impolitic, had not ſeveral very ingenious gentlemen, lately inſtructed the public that a national debt is a national benefit. According to one writer, the circulation of the annual intereſt of the debt is the great ſpur to induſtry, and ſupport of manufactures and commerce: according to another, who modeſtly admits that the nation is *ſomewhat embarraſſed* by the debt, it is probable that the induſtrious caſts derive ſome advantage from the active motion which the funds give to the circulating value of all things: according to a third, who abandons altogether the romantic project of gradually diminiſhing the debt, the funds are the great wheel of that circulation which is the efficient cauſe of our opulence—the general fountain of national proſperity, diſpenſing its golden ſtreams through a thouſand channels.

The common argument of all theſe writers, in ſupport of the utility of the national debt, is, ſimply *its operation in facilitating and increaſing circulation.* That the circulation of property is facilitated and increaſed by means of public banks will not be diſputed: but to impute the facility of circulation to thoſe effects which belong to the money circulated, or rather to that property, perſonal or real, which money repreſents, is manifeſt ſophiſtry. It is to aſcribe the effect produced by a machine, not to the ingenuity of the artiſt, or the induſtry of the workmen, but to the *oiling* of the wheels.

A great advantage in trade is doubtleſs, derived from free circulation; but this advantage may be nearly as well obtained by private as by public banks. That the national funds are, on the whole, favourable to commerce, may be confidently denied for the reaſons already ſuggeſted. Were there no public funds, the country gentleman would lend more freely to the trader, and the trader would more conſtantly apply the ſurplus of his gains, not employed in his current expenditure, to the enlargement of his trading capital. In ſhort, every advantage, real or imaginary, which is aſcribed to the funding ſyſtem, will vaniſh, when brought into fair compariſon with the miſchiefs and infelicities which it has produced, and ſtill threatens to produce, and which fully authoriſe us to pronounce it UNJUST and IMPOLITIC.

But what means thoſe ſtates which have involved themſelves in the grievous embarraſſment of this ſyſtem, may be extricated from their difficulties, and eſcape impending ruin, is a queſtion which may perplex the wiſeſt ſtateſman or philoſopher. One thing, however, is evident; that an unjuſt and impolitic ſyſtem ought to be abandoned. He who is loſt in a labyrinth, ſhould proceed no farther, till ſome kind Ariadne preſent him with a clue to guide his courſe. *To the man who ſtands upon the edge of a precipice, another ſtep may be deſtruction.*

LONDON MARKET's

5th MAY.

COFFEE holds its advanced prices; good was 2s. dearer than laſt week; other ſorts nearly the ſame: the importation of late has been ſomewhat limited, the greateſt quantity about 3000 cwt. from the Mediterranean.

SUGAR.—Barbadoes Clayed Sugar is on the advance, as alſo Eaſt India Sugar, the latter about 2s. per cwt. namely, from 50s. to 86s. Foreign Prize Sugars for exportation met a ready ſale at prices ſuperior to our own Plantation Sugars: the market for which was tolerable briſk.

SPICES,—Jambee Pepper is on the advance, but Duſt has declined in price about 2s. per cwt. Sound Nutmegs in time, with an allowance of one third for ſhells. ſold at the late India ſale at 7s. 1d. to 12s. 4d. per ℔. the current price is however 32s. to 33s. per ℔. Damaged Nutmegs are per ℔. dearer, viz. 23s. to 25s. per ℔. Black Ginger has advanced 2s. per cwt. viz. to 60s. and 72s. Thirty-ſix bags of Eaſt India Ginger ſold at the Company's ſale in nine lots, at 81s. per cwt. Mace, Cinnamon, and Cloves as before.

INDIGO experienced conſiderable fluctuation; The prices of the Purples, Copper, and Violet. of the Spaniſh, French, American, and Eaſt India Indigos were on the advance; the Blues as generally on the decline.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
BROWN *V.* WATKINSON AND JONES.

This was an aᶜtion to recover from the Defendants as Partners in Trade, a large ſum of money upon Bills of Exchange, accepted by the Defendant Watkinſon.

It appeared in evidence that the Defendants were concerned in a large manufacture as partners, and that Jones was a relation by marriage of the Plaintiff. The Defendant, Watkinſon, made application to the Plaintiff to advance him a ſum of money, for which he accepted ſeveral Bills of Exchange.

The queſtion in this cauſe was—" *Whether, as the Defendant,* JONES, *was not preſent at the time the money was advanced, or the Bills accepted, he was bound by the act of his* PARTNER?"

It could not be proved that the money borrowed had been employed in the joint buſineſs, or that Jones had received any part of it.

The learned Judge obſerved, that, in order to ſubject Jones to the debt in queſtion, in ought to appear that the money had been borrowed with the concurrence of both the Partners, and for the purpoſe of being employed in the joint trade. The law did not enable one Partner to pledge the credit of the other, unleſs the other gave him an expreſs power ſo to do, or ſo conducted himſelf as to ſhew to the world that he adopted his acts.

The Jury found a VERDICT for the DEFENDANT,

CROMMELEN v. CROMMELEN.

This caſe involved a very nice point, on the conſtruction of the will of Sir Robert Barker.

One of his daughters married a Mr. Shipton, with the conſent of Sir Robert: Mr. Shipton died in the life time of Sir Robert, who, by his will, left certain ſums of money to all his daughters, provided they ſhould marry with the conſent of his executors. His daughter, Mrs. Shipton, married again, without having obtained that conſent, and the queſtion was, whether ſuch marriage defeated her intereſt in the legacy?

On the one ſide it was maintained, that the teſtator could not, at the time he made his will, have intended it to apply to his daughter, who had actually married with his own approbation, therefore, that with reſpect to her, the condition, which was to entitle her to the legacy, had been performed in his life-time. On the other hand, it was contended, that the teſtator's daughter, being a *femme ſole,* at the time of his death, the performance of the condition was poſſible, and ſhe ought to have complied with the terms of it.

The CHANCELLOR conſidered the marriage of Mrs. Swinton, in the life-time of her father, with his conſent, as an implied revocation of the condition as relating to her, and that her REPRESENTATIVES were ENTITLED to the LEGACY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Poetic Epiſtle ſigned, "DICK DREADDRILL." has heen received, and is under conſideration.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 8th November, 1797.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY. GOVERNMENT.

Brevet Captain James Read, to be Adjutant and Quarter Maſter of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice R. M. Grant promoted to a Company.

Lieut. Joſeph Marſhall, appointed Adjutant of the 1ſt, Battalion, 8th Regiment, N. I. vice Read removed,

Lieut. Alexander Baillie, to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. vice Berkely promoted to a Company.

Lieut. Dalrymple, appointed Adjutant to the 1ſt Battalion of Artillery, vice Captain Lieutenant Sir John Sinclair, who is permitted to reſign.

Fort St. George, 3d November, 1797.

THE BOMBAY TAPALL, owing, we imagine to the late Rains, has again failed to arrive; and in conſequence, the intereſting detail of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE, which must have been received at Bombay, by the Over-land Packets, and particularly by that in charge of Mr. GRIFFITHS, is yet withheld from us.

The Bengal Papers contain not any information of a novel or intereſting nature, except the few Paragraphs which we have ſelected, and which our Readers will find in a ſubſequent Column.

THEATRE.

The two after pieces performed on Friday laſt, for Mrs. ORMSBY's Benefit, went off with conſiderable eclat—the preceeding bad weather however, had operated rather to her diſadvantage,—the Houſe not being ſo full as it certainly would have been, but for the circumſtance alluded to.

COMPANY's PAPER,

CULCUTTA 17th OCTOBER,

6 per Cent. Intereſt,	17	8	18	8	Diſcount,
3 per Cent. Ditto.	9	8	10	8	Ditto,
Bonds,	10		11		Ditto,
12 per Cent. -	at par.				

TELEGRAPH,—*14th October.*

The Hon. Company's Ship *Laſcelles,* arrived at Diamond Harbour yeſterday, from Madras, which ſhe left on the 20th ultimo, in company with the *Royal Admiral*

The *Laſcelles,* paſſed ſeveral Ships but ſpoke none:—a large veſſel was ſeen which was ſuppoſed to be the *Walter Boyd.*

An Arab veſſel, was ſeen ſtanding in after the *Laſcelles,* which we have ſince learnt is from Muſcat, and that ſhe arrived at Kedgeree, on the 10th inſtant.

The paſſengers on the *Laſcelles,* are Mr. W. Dring and his Lady; Mr. Le Beck; Mr. B. W. Gould; Lieut. Gourley; Captain J. Lindſay and Mr. Crochet.

We underſtand, Mr. Le Beck is to have the ſuperintendance of the Botanical garden, during the abſence of *Doctor Roxburgh;* who, we are ſorry to learn, finds it neceſſary to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health.

The other paſſengers may be expected in town this day; and the return of Mr. Dring and Mr. Gould to Calcutta, will afford much ſatisfaction, to their numerous friends, on this ſide of India.

Monſieur Crochet, is, we hear, a maſter of the violin, and intends to exert his talents, for the gratification of the public.

On the 10th inſtant, the ſnow *Triton,* Captain Caught, arrived at Kedgeree, from Pegue, which ſhe left on the 2d ultimo.

Laſt night a correſpondent from Rangoon, favoured us, with a few articles of intelligence from thence.

He informs us, that Captain Dean, who formerly commanded the ſhip *Eliza,* of this port, died at Rangoon ſome time in the month of Auguſt laſt.

The Engliſh gentlemen at Rangoon, were waiting with much anxiety for the arrival of Captain Hiram Cox from Ava, who was daily expected from thence.

The price of TIMBERS at Rangoon were amazingly cheap, to what they were during the laſt year; and it is ſuppoſed, from every appearance, that the price, would ſtill fall much lower;—for ſince laſt January, there has been little demand for it, only two Engliſh, and three Danes, having put in there.

BEETLENUT, bore a very high price at Rangoon, when our correſpondent failed from thence.

A part of the *Royal Charlottee,* floated into Diamond harbour, two days ago and ſome of the bodies of the crew, were picked up in a mangled condition by the boats of the *Royal Admiral.* This ſhip, however ſtrange it may appear, although ſhe was at anchor within 8 or 10 miles of the ſhip, heard nothing of the exploſion, when the *Royal Charlotte* blew up.

Letters from the Marratah camp at Muttra, dated the 18th of September, inform us, that it was underſtood there, that Zemaun Shah, was ſeriouſly intent on his favourite deſign of carrying his arms into Hindooſtan, in the enſuing ſeaſon, but that they were making preparations there, for giving him a warm reception.

Letters from POONAH ſtate, that every thing was tranquil there; but doubts were entertained, with reſpect to the permanency of the preſent Government in that quarter.

BIRTH.

At Maſulipatam on the 20th Ultimo, MRS. LANG, of a *Daughter.*

On Monday the 30th ultimo, the LADY of HENRY WILSON Eſq. of a SON.

DEATHS.

Lately, *Lieutenant* JAMES DAVIS

In the Month of March laſt, killed by a fall from his Horſe, at Coolock, near Dublin, HENRY DARLEY, Eſquire, formerly a MAJOR of CAVALRY, on this Eſtabliſhment.

At Calcutta the LADY of ROBERT SHERIFF Eſq. much regretted, by all who had pleaſure of her acquaintance.

Lately at Cawnpore, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PRESTON, Major of Brigade at that Station.

Mr. FRANCIS.

The following Letter is addreſſed to the EDITOR *of the* MORNING CHORNICLE.

In the 71ſt page of a printed Letter from Mr. Burke to the Duke of Portland, without a date, I find the following aſſertions:—

" Some of theſe Gentlemen who have attack- " ed the Houſe of Commons lean to a Repre- " ſentation of the People by the head; that is, " to *individual* Repreſentation. *None* of them, " that I recollect, except Mr. Fox directly " rejected it. It is remarkakable, however, " that he only rejected it by ſimply declaring " an opinion:—he let all the arguments go " againſt his opinion. *All* the proceedings and " arguments of his reforming friends lead to " individual Repreſentation, and to nothing " elſe. It deſerves to be attentively obſerved, " that this individual Repreſentation is the *only* " plan of their reform which has been explici- " tly propoſed."

And, in page 81, I am named as one of a phalanx, to whom not only theſe views, proceedings, arguments and plans of Parliamentary reform are imputed, but who had thought proper to treat *him* as a deſerter, as if he had ſworn to live and die in *our* French principles. I believe I ſhall ſufficiently clear myſelf from theſe imputations by declaring, as I do:—

1ſt.—That, having been a Member of the Society of the Friends of the People, and having had a ſhare in the conduct of their proceedings, I know of no Act, Order, Reſolution, Propoſition, Motion, or Proceeding of any kind, in that Society, in favour of individual or univerſal Repreſentation.

2d.—That I am morally certain, that, if any Motion to that effect had been propoſed, it would have been rejected by a very great Majority of the whole Society.

3d.—That, if it had been poſſible for ſuch a Motion to prevail, I would have quitted the Society and oppoſed their proceedings.

4th.—That in fact a very different principle of reform, and imcompatible with that imputed to us, viz. by extending the right of voting to all Houſeholders paying parochial Taxes, and ſtopping there, was unanimouſly adopted by the Society on the 9th of April, 1794,

5th.—That on the 30th May, 1795, the Society unanimouſly approved of a Plan formed by me on this principle, and recommended it to the conſideration of the public; and that this Plan was publiſhed in all the Newſpapers.

6th.—That I have, on all occaſions, reſiſted and reprobated to the utmoſt of my power the idea of individual or univerſal Repreſentation, particularly at a meeting of the Society on the 8th of March, 1794, at which I expreſly treated it as *a dangerous chimera, ſet up on purpoſe to delude the lower claſſes of the People.*

In the Houſe of Commons on the 23d. of January, 1795, the following words make part of my anſwer to the Attorney-General:—

" With reſpect to univerſal Repreſentation, " and all the dangers and all the reproaches at- " tached to it, I muſt ſay that I think the Lear- " ned Gentleman ought to be careful to diſtin- " guiſh thoſe who profeſs to have ſuch a ſcheme " in contemplation, and others who reject it " with a diſapprobation as full and entire, " though not perhaps with ſuch extravagant " horror, as he does. He ought to have " known that the idea of univerſal repreſenta- " tion was never encouraged or contenanced by " any Act or declaration whatever of our Aſ- " ſociation. If he knows any thing to the " contrary, I call upon him now—I challenge " him to point it out. Of *me,* in particular, " he muſt have known, and, in candour, he " ought to have acknowledged, that it is not " poſſible for any man to go farther than I have " done, to reject, to reſiſt, and to explode " every project of that nature, and every " principle and argument ſet up to ſupport it; " a project, however, ſo chimerical and ſo ut- " terly impracticable, that it is ſuperfluous to " load it with charges of danger and maligni- " ty. But let the doctrine I allude to be ever " ſo dangerous, is it in fact—is it in truth the " real object of all the apprehenſion, and ter- " rors which are ſaid to be excited by it?—I do " not believe it; I do not believe that the ene- " mies of reform are ſo much terrified by it as " they pretend to be. They know, as well as " I do, that it is nothing but a viſion, which " can never be ſubſtantiated—a mere abſtracti- " on, which can never be realiſed. No, Sir, " whatever they may pretend, this is no true " ground of their uneaſineſs. It is the reaſo- " nable, the moderate, the practicable plan " which really fills them with terror and an- " xiety.—That perhaps, might be accompli- " ſhed; the other never can, nor, if it were " even to obtain for a moment, could it poſſi- " bly ſubſiſt, and I am convinced, that, if it " were poſſibly to drive thoſe perſons to an " option, they would prefer the worſt to the " beſt; becauſe they would foreſee that the " miſchiefs inevitable in the execution of ſuch " a Scheme, or even in the attempt, would " determine every reaſonable man in the Coun- " try to revert and ſubmit to the preſent ſyſ- " tem; that is, to ſuffer the conſtitution to " languiſh and diſſolve in its corruption, or " gradually to periſh by decay, rather than to " encounter the direct and poſitive dangers of a " change ſo violent and extreme, to which " their minds would nat[illegible] unite the cer- " tainty of inſtant deſtruction."

In my Speech on the Slave Trade, on the 11th of April 1796, there i[illegible] following paſſage:—

" In the loweſt ſituations of [illegible] he Pe[illegible]e " know as well as we do, that [illegible] ever pre- " ſonal induſtry is encouraged, a[illegible] roperty " protected, there muſt be inequal[illegible] of poſ- " ſeſſion, and conſequently diſtinct[illegible] f ra[illegible] " Then come the form and the or[illegible] by which " the ſubſtance is at once defi[illegible] and preſer- " ved. Diſtribution and Limitation prevent " confuſion, and Goverment by orders is the " natural reſult of property protected by Free- " dom. Take care that you adhere to it. Where " the few poſſeſs all, and the multitude have " nothing, there in no Government by orders. " Every thing is in extremity; and nothing " in gradation."

Whether theſe are FRENCH princip[illegible] not, I neither know nor [illegible] I aſſert that they are mine.

PHILLIP FRANCIS.

HOLLAND.

The Commiſſion of the Conſtitution ſent printed Copies of the Liſts, taken of the ſtate of Population of the Republic, prepartory to the Convocation of the Primary Aſſemblies. The following appears to be the Population.

The Province of Frieſland,	161,513.
Groninguen, - -	114,555.
Drenthe, - - -	39,675.
Overyſſel - -	135,060.
Guilderlan, -	217,828.
Dutch Brabant, -	210,723.
Zealand, - -	82,312.
Holland, - - -	828,542.
Utrecht, - -	92,963.
Total,	1,880,463.

NEWSPAPERS.

The increaſe of Newſpapers, in the preſent King's reign, given by Anderſon, in his Commercial Hiſtory, muſt afford a pleaſing poof of the increaſed diſſemination of knowledge in Great Britain.

The number of Newſpapers printed in 1760 was	9,464,750
The number printed 1796 - -	16,564,203

The firſt Newſpaper printed in England (and It is ſaid to be the earlieſt public print in Europe,) is ſtill to be ſeen, printed not, in a black Letter, but in Roman characters, in the Britiſh Muſeum. It is entitled the Engliſh Mercurie, printed by authoritie. The firſt number is dated the 23d of July 1588, and contains an account of the reception of a Scotch Ambaſſador, and the celebrated Letter of the King of Scotland, relative to the Spaniſh Armada; and the article concludes with his ſpirited anſwer to the Queen's Miniſter at Edinburgh, that *all the favour he expected from the Spaniards, was that of* POLYPHEMUS *to* ULYSSES, TO BE THE LAST DEVOURED.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
By J. L. Heeſke,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, 9th, Inſtant,
At 11 o'Clock,
THE UNDERMENTIONED,
SILVER PLATE,

ONE Cruit Stand Complete,
Two Silver Bowls with Covers,
Four Salts and Spoons,
One Soup and one Milk Ladle.
Eleven Table, 12 de ſert and 13 Tea Spoons,
One Marrow ditto,
Two Curry Diſhes with Covers,
Two Toaſting Forks,
One Tea Pot,
Three Plates, 1 Muſtard pot and Spoon,
One Tumbler and Cover,
One Funnell, Four Silver headed Corks,
One Hooka Bottom, with Surpoſh and Snake Complete.

ALSO
A Stone Set of Breakfaſt, things,
And the Remainder of the Jewellry as advertiſed in the laſt Paper,
And a Variety of other Articles.

By order of the Adminiſtrators,
To be ſold by Public Auction.
By Robert Henderſon,
AT HIS ROOMS,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 8th, Inſt.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
At 11 o'Clock.
THE LIBRARY,
OF THE LATE
Andrew Roſs, Eſq.
CONSISTING OF
Several Thouſand Volumes,
AMONGST WHICH THERE ARE MANY
SCARCE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.
☞ Catalogues are printed.

To be ſold by Public Auction.
By Robert Henderſon,
AT HIS ROOMS.
[illegible] THURSDAY, the 9th, November,
At 11 o'Clock.
TWENTY DOZENS FINE OLD
MADEIRA WINE,
ONE PAIR OF PISTOLS
Y WOGDON,
AND
A BAY PONEY,
The Property of an Officer returned to Europe.

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

THE *Writer of the ensuing Lines, would not have solicited your Indulgence, for a Corner in your Paper, if the existence of the following Bagatelle, had not been [illegible], and of course, the Veracity of the* Writers Assertions *questioned; such being the unfortunate Perdicament he is involved in, he feels it incumbent on him, to* " Tell Truth and shame the Devil," *though he is perfectly conscious, he may thereby expose his own Imbecillity:*

" Ah! Corydon! Corydon! quæ te Dementia cepit?

Your's Obediently,
SCEPTIC.

Gardens, November, 3d 1797.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE.

TO "FORTUNE's FOOL,"

WRITTEN & INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN, FOR

MRS. ORMSBY's BENEFIT,

AT THE MADRAS

THEATRE.

E'ER since the Drama was to Thespis known,
And Thalia first assum'd, the Comic Throne:
Prologues, have always gone before the Play,
As opening Buds, foretell approaching May:
What tho' no wretched Damsel, here, to Night,
Bemoans her ill—star'd Lover's, hapless Plight:
What tho' no Ghosts, or Murders, grace our Scenes,
Or Blood-stain'd Sword, to raise a Female's Screams:
Yet still we hope Attention, to engage,
By Frolic-loving Reynold's, Comic Page:
The Game he starts, for your Diversion,
Is neither Grecian, Turk, or Persian;
From Cambria, our youthful Hero comes,
A Luckless Wight; tho' one of Cambria's Sons,
And what this Night exhibits to your View,
This Merit has at least to boast.—it's New:
Then patient hear, be candid where you can,
And sink the envidious Critic, in the man,
Here, far remov'd from Britain's favor'd Isle,
To fiercer Suns, and a less genial Soil,
No Veteran Actor, your Attention draws,
Waiting his nightly Quantum of Applause:
But Novices, your candid hearing claim,
Who never yet aspir'd to Comic Fame;
Prompted by Gallantry, and Honors Laws,
To aid an unprotected Female's Cause.
Since what we do, from such a Fountain Springs,
(A Deed that would ennoble, even King's;)
Since then, our feeble aid we freely lend,
From no base Motive, from no Selfish End,
Sure such a Cause, would make e'en Coward's brave,
And rouse the dormant Passions of a Slave.
Ye Fairs ones! who have felt Loves soft Alarms,
Whose beating Breasts, the tender Passion warms:
To you, I now appeal, ye beauteous Fair!
Whom smiling Cherubs guard with anxious Care;
Your Country's Ornament your Country's Pride,
In whom the Virtues, Graces, all reside:
Oh! let Soft Pity in your Bosoms plead!
Our Fears then past: we'll chearfully proceed,
Strain ev'ry Nerve, our utmost Pow'rs exert,
Be grave, be gay, be sluggish, or alert,
Exhibit Fortune's Frolics, Freaks, and Wiles.
Our sole Reward: your kindly cheering Smiles.

SCEPTIC.

KINGS TROOPS.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Calcutta Sept.* 27, 1797.
G. O.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

19th. Regiment Light Dragoons.

Cornet Edward Geils, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice James Kennedy promoted.—1st. July, 1797.

27th. Regiment Light Dragoons.

Ensign Frederick Clarke, from the 72d. Regiment, to be Cornet without purchase, vice Lewis, deceased.—1st. July, 1797,

19th. Regiment of Foot.

Ensign Isaac Ogden, from the 72d. Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Thomas Bullock, promoted into the 75th. Regiment.—1st. March, 1797.

36th. Regiment.

———Stapleton, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Samuel Allen Wheeler, promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 80th. Regiment.—1st. July, 1797.

71st. Regiment.

Ensign James Hall, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice William Johnstone, promoted to a Company in the 129th. foot.—1st. June, 1797.

Richard Wimpleton, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice James Hall promoted. —1st. June, 1797.

Ensign P. A. Power, from the 78th. Regiment, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Henry Benson, removed to the 77th. Regiment.—2d. June, 1797.

72d. Regiment.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Major George Charles Brathwaite, to be Lieutenant Colon[illegible] without purchase, vice Major General [illegible] Stuart, appointed to the command of the 82d. foot.—2d. March, 1797.

Captain John M'Innes, to be Major without purchase, vice J. C. Brathwaite promoted. —2d. March, 1797.

Captain Lieutenant Alexander Macdougal, to be Captain of a Company, witho[illegible] purchase, vice John M'Innes promoted.—2d. March, 1797.

Lieutenant Francis Stuart, to be Captai Lieutenant without purchase, vice Macdougal promoted.—2d. March, 1797.

Ensign Edward Rumley, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Francis Stuart promoted.—15th. July, 1797.

William Sterling Madden, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Rumly promoted —15th. July, 1797.

Captain Lieutenant Francis Stuart, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice William H. Drummond, promoted to a Majority in the 81st. foot.—3d. March, 1797.

Brevet Captain Lieutenant Duncan Stuart, from the 74th. Regiment to be Captain Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Francis Stuart promoted.—3d. March, 1797.

73d. Regiment.

Ensign William Fraser, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice William Maxwell, promoted to a Company in the 1st. foot.—1st. May, 1797.

Ensign James Reddie, from the 80th. Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Fraser promoted.—1st. May, 1797.

Ensign Barrington Bradshaw, from the 80th. Regiment, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice John M. Cooper, promoted to a Troop in Colonel Howe's West India Regiment.—2d. May, 1797.

Ensign Adam Cuppage, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice John Kennedy, promoted to a Company in the Glasgow Regiment.—1st. June, 1797.

John Filchet, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Adam Cuppage promoted.—1st. June, 1797.

75th. Regiment.

Ensign Thomas Bullock, from the 19th. foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Edmund Filmer, promoted to a Company in the 120th. foot.—1st. March, 1797.

77th. Regiment.

Lieutenant Henry Benson, from the 71st. foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sir John Fancourt, promoted to a Company in the 56th. foot, without purchase.—2d. June, 1797.

78th. Regiment.

Alured Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice P. A. Power, promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 71st. Regiment.—2d. June, 1797.

George Ross Munro, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Gabriel Gregory, promoted in the 24th. Dragoons.—1st. July, 1797.

80th. Regiment.

Ensign John St. George, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Whitmore Blashfield, promoted at home to a Lieutenancy without purchase, in the 80th. Regiment, vice Joseph Curtis, of a prior date to the 28th. April, 1797.

James Walsh, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice John St. George promoted.—16th. May, 1797.

Ensign Samuel Allen Wheeler, from the 36th. Regiment, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Charles S. M'Carty, deceased.—1st. July, 1797.

Arthur Cuthbert Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Barrington Bradshaw, removed to the 73d. foot.—2d. May, 1797.

Thomas Douglas, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice James Reddie, removed to the 73d. Regiment.—17th. May, 1797.

G. O. Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d. Oct. 1797.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions:

77th Regiment.—Lieutenant Lucas Hunt Jackson, from the 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Gray, who exchanges,—11th November, 1795.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

12th Regiment.—Michael Grace, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Charles King, promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 77th Regiment.—4th June 1797.

72d Foot.—Ensign Philip Skelton, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice John M' Kenzie, promoted to a Company in the 133d Foot.—6th July 1797.

Ensign W. B. Nicolls, from the 78th Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Isaac Ogden, removed to the 19th Foot.—1[illegible] March, 1797.

Francis Haz[illegible]wood, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase vice Frederick Clarke, removed to the 27th Regiment Light Dragoons, —1st July, 179[illegible]

Rawston M[illegible]ae, Gent. to be Ensign, witho[illegible] purcha[illegible] vice Philip Skelton promoted,— 6th July 1[illegible]

77th R[illegible]nt.—Ensign Charles King, from the 12th [illegible]t, to be Lieutenant without purchase, v[illegible] C. T. Grant, promoted to a Company in t[illegible]d Battalion of the 29th Foot,—4th June, 1797.

G. O. Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th Oct. 1797.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

76th Regiment,—Major Edw. E. Coleman, from the 45th Foot, to be Major, vice Wright who exchanges,—9th February, 1797.

75th Regiment,—David Barclay, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Alexander, promoted in the 4th Foot,—4th January, 1797.

Brevet, to be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Champagne, of the 80th Foot.—20th January, 1797.

To be Major.

Captain M. E. Jacobs, of the 79th Foot.—4d May, 1797.

Major John Mackenzie, of the 78th Foot, has the Commander in Chief's permission to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from his Corps for the space of one year, from the 1st of October, 1797.

Lieutenant Power, of the 71st Regiment, and Ensign Nicolas, of the 72d, will do duty with the 78th Regiment, until an opportunity offers for them to join their Corps.

INDIA GAZETTE.

Accounts were yesterday received, at the Bankshall, of the arrival of the Danish ship, WHITE EAGLE, last from Vizagapatam, which she left on the 30th ultimo, and of the Snow Forth, Captain James Taylor, from the Coast of Pedeir, which he left on the 7th ultimo:—we do not learn that either of these vessels bring any news.

Two boxes containing Europe Letters, brought to Madras hy the Indiamen, which are ordered home from thence, were received by the Royal Admiral and distributed from the Post-office yesterday.

Upon receipt of the accounts of the capture of the Extra ship Thomas at Madras, the GOVERNMENT there gave immediate directions for the Honorable Company's ship BRITANNIA being fitted out to go in quest of the Corvette, which took her;—a detachment of His Majesty's 73d Regiment, were embarked to serve as Marines, and when the Royal Admiral left the Roads, her Top-sails were loose and it was supposed she would sail immediately;—the ship Indra, Captain John Ellmore, was, we understand, to take the opportunity of her convoy to proceed to Trincomale, with Stores.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer the honor of Knight of the most HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, on his *Excellency Lieutenant General* CLARKE, the ceremony of investiture took place on Thursday last, at the Government House, Sir John Shore being empowered, by Commission from the King, to invest his Excellency with the Insignia of the order:—a salute of 17 guns was fired from the Fort on the occasion.

Yesterday morning the Purser of the Honorable Company's ship QUEEN, Captain Craig, brought to Town the accounts of the arrival of that ship at Diamond Harbour, from Bencoolen, which she left on the 21st of August.

On Saturday evening and yesterday morning, a report was circulated, that the Fort and Settlement of BENCOOLEN had surrendered to Admiral Sercy's Squadron, early in September; and from the respectability of the channel through which it came, obtained general belief: it, however turned out to be a piece of *Wit*, of the Commander of a ship lately arrived from that quarter, who communicated it to another ship he spoke with coming into the River, the Capt. of which happening to get up to Town first, and supposing it to be really the case, very properly gave immediate information of it to the Government. Such *Witticisms*, to call them by no worse name, we think, during a time of War, are highly reprehensible, and might cause much public as well as individual inconvenience.

MR. M. A. TAYLOR. M. P.

As this Gentleman now cuts so conspicuous a figure at all Party Meetings, it may not be uninteresting to many of our Readers to trace back the origin of the *nick-name*, which the Honorable Gentleman bestowed upon himself, and which has so particularly distinguished him ever since.

It was in the year 1785, upon a Debate on the *Westminister Scrutiny*, that Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, Barrister, having premised that as he should that night give a vote against those with whom he agreed in general (that was, *the Treasury Bench*), and against whom, he, perhaps, *might never give another vote*, declared, " that he delivered every legal opinion in that House, or elsewhere, with the humility that became him—He was young—he was but, what he might call himself, *a* CHICKEN in the profession; but he could not reconcile to his ideas of law the Westminister Scrutiny."

Mr. SHERIDAN could not let slip such an occasion for a little very pleasant and well pointed witticism, " The Learned Gentleman," said he, " who had with peculiar modesty stiled himself A CHICKEN LAWYER, had declared, that, thinking them in the right with respect to the subject of that day's discussion, he should vote with them; but he had at the same time thought it necessary to assert, that he had never before voted differently from the Minister and his friends, and perhaps he never should again vote with those to whom he meant to give his support that day. It was (Mr. S. remarked) a little singular to vote with them professedly, because the learned Gentleman found them to be in the right; in the very moment that he had assigned so good a reason for changing his side, to declare, that in all probability he never should vote with them again. He was sorry (he said) to find *the* CHICKEN was a BIRD of ill omen, and that its augury was so unpropitious to their future interests. Perhaps in would have been as well, under these circumstances, that *the* CHICKEN had not left the *barn-door* of the Treasury, but continued side by side with the *old Cock*, to pick those crumbs of consort, which would, doubtless, be dealt out in due time with liberality, proportioned to the *fidelity* of the *feathered tribe.*" —(DEBRETT's Par. Reg.)

THE PRINCE.

The PRINCE of WALES, whose convivial powers are well known, a few Months ago, in company, observed, that men sometimes got credit for good actions, without ever having dreamt of deserving it, and *per contra* were abused in the same unmerited way. He then very pleasantly said, that he got credit some years ago, for being *a good young man*, from the following ludicrous circumstance:—Having occasion to go to Bagshot in the Winter, he asked Lord Clermont to accompany him. His Lordship, provident against the cold, generally travelled in a kind of *flannel hood*, to protect his ears and throat, and a white great coat: thus equipped, the Prince and his companion pursued their journey, the passengers remarking—" *What a good young man he was, to go out thus airing with his old* AUNT, *the* PRINCESS AMELIA!"

PLAN.

FOR PAYING OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

" Every professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff-taker, (says Lord Stanhope,) at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing 16 hours to a snuff-taker's day, amounts to two hours 24 minutes, out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten. One day out of every ten amounts to 36 days and a half in a year. Hence if we suppose the practice to be persisted in for 40 years, two entire years of the snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to the tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it. The expence of snuff-boxes, and handkerchiefs, will be the subject of a second essay; in which it will appear, that this luxury encroaches as much on the income of the snuff-taker as it does on his time, and that by a proper application of the time and money thus lost to the public, a fund might be constituted for the discharge of the National Debt."

HAIR POWDER.

Extract from a letter to the Right Honorable William Pitt, on the Use of Hair Powder &c.

" I saw by the Newspapers that you (Mr. " Pitt) had stated the number of Hair Dres- " sers in this Kindgom to be 50,000; suppose " each of those used only one pound of flour a " day, on an average, which amounts to " 18,250,000 in one year, or 5,314,284 Quar- " tern Loaves at the usual allowance of three " pounds and a half of flour for a Quartern " Loaf; and suppose only four times this quan- " tity of flour used by those who dress their " own hair, and others who are not professed " Hair dressers, will make 27,256,936 Quar- " tern Loaves. Those three numbers being " added, amount in all to 30,571 226 Quar- " tern Loaves, at 9 Pence each, which is one " farthing under the present assize, and amounts " to One million, one hundred and forty six " thousand, four hundred and twenty one pounds, " British Money,"

In an appendix the Author says that he has reason to believe that he has not stated above half the real quantity expended; for that " Instead of 30 he should have said 60 millions " of Quartern Loaves, the amount of which is " Two Millions two hundred and ninety two " thousand pounds British Money *thrown away* " within the last twelve Months; and may be " considered as one of the Chief Causes of the " high price of Bread." After such a statement of indisputable facts no one will surely dispute the necessity of taxing this article of Luxury, if a Luxury it be.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY F. H. WARD,—*Popham's Broad way.*
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, POETICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.
** SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, *Black-Town,*—by Messrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, *Calcutta,*—Messrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Masulipatnam,*—Messrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry,*—Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, *Columbo,*—Mr. P. SECLUNA, *Trincomallie,* Mr. ROBINSON *Calicut,* and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay.*

MADRAS COURIER,

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY 9th Novembet. 1767.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

Tuesday,—*17th October* 1797.

THE long expected Alert made her appearance in our Harbour yeſterday morning—ſhe left Buſſora on the 19th of laſt month; bringing letters and public Papers from London, down to the 17th of July, and Continental Gazettes down to the 25th of the ſame Month, without being charged as we underſtand with any Official Deſpatches from the India Houſe.

In a general view of the Intelligence brought by the Alert, the moſt important article which preſents itſelf, is the *well founded proſpect of a* PEACE, likely to reſult from a Congreſs ſitting for this purpoſe, under the date of our laſt advices at Lille. Lord Malmeſbury was appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary, to be aſſiſted by a Council of Legation, and as well from certain diſturbances agitating in the interior of France, occaſioned by the late lenity of the Government towards Emigrants, as the recent accommodation with the Emperor, and the wiſh for Peace which prevailed in France; there was much reaſon to expect that the negociations at Lille would not be obſtructed by arrogant or *unreaſonable* pretenſions on the part of the Republic.

A ſecond formidable mutiny had manifeſted itſelf in the SEAMEN of the Navy, which was ſuppreſſed by the reſolute meaſures of Government, which brought Parker and others of the Ringleaders to Execution.

Several pernicious and criminal attempts had been made by diſaffected perſons to introduce a ſpirit of mutiny into the ARMY, generally without ſucceſs, except in the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, which for a ſhort time was in a ſtate of inſubordination but reſtored to diſcipline by Lord Cornwallis.

LORD CORNWALLIS *had no longer any thoughts of coming out to India*, in conſequence of the Company refuſing to inveſt him with ſuch an extent of Power as had been propoſed, and he had conceived neceſſary; His Lordſhip is ſince gone to IRELAND, as COMMANDER in CHIEF.

Two Fleets had ſailed for India, the one on the 6th of June, under convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Intrepid, the other on the 16th of July, under the convoy of the Pompee.

The COURTS of JUDICATURE in India are about to undergo conſiderable changes, by virtue of a bill to this effect, brought into Parliament by Mr. Dundas, and which paſſed the Houſe of Commons early in July.

Three per Cent Conſols were at 52½ on the moſt recent date of our advices from London.

MUTINY AT THE NORE.

London,—*30th May*, 1797.

Mr. Evans, the meſſenger arrived at the Admiralty Office yeſterday afternoon, with letters from Earl Spencer at Sheerneſs. When the meſſenger came away, his Lordſhip and other Commiſſioners were employed in deviſing the neceſſary means of reſtoring tranquillity on board the ſeveral ſhips at that port, and the preſence of their Lordſhips, there was every reaſon to hope, would ſoon induce the outrageous mutineers to return to their duty. His Majeſty's pardon was to be immediately offered to ſuch of thoſe miſguided men as ſhould, in the courſe of 24 hours, avail themſelves of its indulgence; but ſhould conciliatory meaſures fail to produce the deſired effect, if was wiſely determined to check the licentious ſpirit of the inſubordinate crews by the moſt active and vigorous coercion. The fatal conſequence of temporizing with ſuch men in their mutinous capacity, is now become ſo evident from melancholy experience, that we truſt Government will, in the preſent inſtance, cautiouſly guard againſt a repetition of the deplorable ſcene lately exhibited at Portſmouth, the dangerous effects of which, we fear, the nation will long have cauſe to lament.

The delegates from the Nore that had come up to carry down the ſhips of war in the River, had returned on Sunday; but the crew of the Lancaſter of 64 guns lying off Purfleet, in the true ſpirit of mutiny, perſiſted in carrying the ſhip down. Learning however, that the forts in the River had orders to fire red hot ſhot iu every ſhip of war paſſing them, they were probably deterred from their mutinous and violent purpoſe.

According to the advices received laſt night at the Admiralty, the munity at Sheerneſs was not ſubdued yeſterday; though we have the conſolation to ſtate, that the preſence of Earl Spencer and the other Commiſſioners has ſo far had a good effect, that moſt of the crews of the ſhips have declared themſelves ſatisfied.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure we have to ſtate, that yeſterday rhe whole of the corps of artillery at Woolwich, ſigned a declaration of their ſincere attachment to his Majeſty, and of their perfect diſpoſition to return to the due diſcharge of their military duties.

On Saturday Admiral Duncan, with the fleet under his command ſailed from Yarmouth Roads on a cruiſe in the North Sea.

His Majeſty's hired and armed cutter Cygnet, commanded by Lieutenant Hamline, had been ſeized upon at the Nore, and was appointed by the mutineers there to convey their delegates to Yarmouth Roads, for the purpoſe of entering into correſpondence with Admiral Duncan's fleet. Lieut. Hamline had been previouſly ſent on ſhore. The Cygnet, with the delegates, reached Yarmouth Roads as Admiral Duncan was leaving them. He took the delegates on board his own ſhip, and ordered the cutter at the ſame time to attend him to ſea.

Admiral Duncan has acted ſo much like an Officer during the whole of the preſent new and difficult circumſtances of the naval ſervice, that we ſhall be much deceived if he does not bring the delegates as well as his own fleet (two or three of the ſhips of which demurred weighing anchor) to a proper ſenſe of their puty.

To the ſhips that were tardy in weighing anchor he ſent a meſſage "that they were cowards and lubbers, and ſhould he meet the Dutch fleet, would be better without them than with them," We are happy to ſay they ſtill felt as Britiſh ſeamen—they immediately weighed anchor, and crowded with all ſail ſet after their gallant admiral.

June 8th.

We yeſterday announced the arrival in town of the Earl of Northeſk, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Monmouth, of 64 guns. He was charged with ſeveral propoſitions in a Letter or Petition addreſſed to the King, from the Mutineer Committee on board the Sandwich. In an open paper accompanying this petition, the Delegates expreſs their ſorrow at the various miſrepreſentations which have been made of their conduct. and declaring their attachment to their *dear* Country. The paper ſtates that the grievances of the fleet are reſpectfully explained to his Majeſty, and that they expect a ſatisfactory anſwer in *fifty four* hours, or otherwiſe they will do ſomething that ſhall aſtoniſh and confound the Country. Such is the report of the contents of this paper.

" At one o'clock, on Tueſday, P. M. the two Delegates of the Monmouth were rowed on board that ſhip, and informed Lord Northeſk, it was the pleaſure of the Committee that he ſhould immediately accompany them on board the Flag Ship, as they had propoſals to make leading to accommodation. His Lordſhip immediately complied, attended only by one Officer, He found the Convention in the State Cabin, conſiſting of ſixty Delegates, with Parker ſitting at their head. Before they entered upon buſineſs, the Preſident demanded of the perſon accompanying Lord Northeſk, who he was?—The anſwer was, " an Officer of the Monmouth, who accompanied his Captain, in the capacity of Secretary, from a ſuppoſition that he might want one on the preſent occaſion." „ Who knows him? Say, Delegates of the Monmouth, what kind of man is he?"

The two Delegates ſtated, that he was a worthy good man; on which it was unanimouſly hoted that he might attend the conference.—Lord Northeſk was now told by Parker, "That the Committee, with one " voice, had come vto a declaration of the terms, on which alone mwit hout the ſmalleſt alteration, they would " give up the ſhips: and that they had ſent for " him as a known Seaman's friend, to be charged with them to the King; from whom he " muſt pledge his honour to return on board, " with a clear and poſitive anſwer in 54 hours." Parker here read the letter, which is ſaid to contain ſome rough compliments on his Majeſty's virtues, and as many coarſe ſtrictures on the ſuppoſed demerits of his Miniſters. His Lordſhip ſaid, " he would certainly bear the " letter as they deſired, but he could not, from " the unreaſonableneſs of the demands, flatter " them with any expectation of ſucceſs." They perſiſted that the whole muſt be complied with, or they would immediately put the Fleet to ſea! Lord Northeſk was now rowed on board the Duke of York, Margate packet, under a Flag of Truce, with three cheers from the Sandwicth, and with the following *State Paper* to ratify his Credendials:—

" *Sandwich June 6th*, 3 P. M.

TO CAPTAIN LORD NORTHESK.

" You are hereby authoriſed, and ordered to " wait upon the King, wherever he may be, " with the Reſolutions of the Committee of " Delegates, and are directed to return back " with an anſwer to the ſame within 54 hours " from the date hereof.

" R. Parker, Preſident."

Lord Northeſk arriving at Graveſend, took a little repoſe, and proceeded by land to town; when, after ſtopping for a ſhort time at the Admiralty, he attended Earl Spencer to the King.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

The following is a correct ſtatement of the demands of the Sailors at Sheerneſs:—

Art. 1.—That every indulgence granted to the fleet at Portſmouth be granted to his Majeſty's ſubjects ſerving in the fleet at the Nore, and places adjacent.

2.—That every man, upon a ſhip's coming into harbour, ſhall have liberty (a certain number at a time; ſo as not to injure the ſhip's duty) to go and ſee their friends and familes, a convenient time to be allowed to each man.

3.—That all ſhips before they go to ſea ſhall be paid all arrears of wages down to ſix months, according to the old rules.

4.—That no Officer that has been turned out of any of his Majeſty's ſhips ſhall be employed in the ſame ſhip again, without conſent of the ſhip's company.

5.—That when any of his Majeſty's ſhips ſhall be paid, that have been ſome time in Commiſſion, if there are any preſſed men on board, that may not be in the regular courſe of payment, they ſhall receive two months advance to furniſh them with neceſſaries.

6.—That an indemnification be made any men who run, and may now be in his Majeſty's naval ſervice, and that they ſhall not be liable to be taken up as deſerters.

7.—That a more equal diſttibution be made of prize money to the crews of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels of war.

8.—That the Articles of War, as now enforced, require various alterations; ſeveral of which to be expunged therefrom; and if more moderate ones were held forth to Seamen in general, it would be the means of taking off that terror and prejudice againſt his Majeſty's ſervice, on that account too frequently imbibed by Seamen detering them from entering voluntarily into the ſervice.

The Committee of Delegates of the whole fleet aſſembled in Council on board his Majeſty's ſhip Sandwich, have unanimouſly agreed, that they will not deliver up their charge until the appearance of ſome of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to ratify the ſame.

Given on board his Majeſty's Ship Sandwich, by the Delegates of the Fleet, 20th May, 1797.

To theſe demands, on the 22th of May, the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty replied.—

On the 24th, the Seamen received another Letter, repeating the offer of pardon, to which the following anſwer was ſent.

To the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

" I AM commanded by the Delegates of the whole Fleet, aſſembled in Council on Board His Majeſty's ſhip, Sandwich, to inform your Lordſhips, that they have received your Letter, from Admiral Buckner, which informs them that, it is not your intention of coming to Sheerneſs; the ſame has been communicated to his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels laying here, and the determination of the whole is, that they will not come to any accommodation, until you appear at the Nore, and redreſs our grievances.

(Signed)

RICH. PARKER,

Preſident.

" By Order of the Committee of
Delegates of the whole Fleet.
His Majeſty's ſhip Sandwich,
May 25 1797."

After the above was delivered, the Sailors, reſolved to place the different ſhips in a poſture of defence, and, in order to prevent any ſurpriſe, they, on the 25th inſtant, unmoored with the whole fleet, and moored again, formed into two lines of battle, with a determination of oppoſing any force that might be employed againſt them.

MUTINY in [illegible] ROYAL ARTIL[illegible]

Lond[illegible] May 27,

Yeſterday morning [illegible] o'Clock an expreſs arri[illegible] in town from [illegible]olwich, [illegible]ith intelligence that a ſpirit of diſc[illegible]nt and inſubordination had manifeſted itſelf [illegible]mong the privates of th[illegible] Artillery Corps a[illegible] that place. The Duk[illegible] of York, the Mar[illegible] Co[illegible], Sir Willi[illegible]a Fawcett, Mr. P[illegible] and Mr. Dundas, were immediately ſum[illegible]oned to the Horſe Guards; and after a conſultation of about an hour the Marquis Cornwallis, accompanied by the Earl of Harrington, ſet off for Woolwich. The Maſter General inſtantly ordered the ſoldiers of the Royal Artillery to be aſſembled.

He told them, if they had any real grievances to state, they should state them to their Officers respectfully and there could be no doubt of there being attended to and redressed; but that idle complaints, would not be listened to, and disorderly, unsoldier like conduct, would be punished as it deserved. The men had no well-found complaints to make, upon which the Marquis ordered 11 of the ring-leaders into Custody, and the rest very quietly returned to their barracks and their duty. Several regiments were on their March to Woolwich, but they were countermanded by Marquis Cornwallis before they reached that place. Before he left Woolwich he released two or three of the men who were taken up but the rest still remain in custody, and we have no doubt will meet wlth the punishment due to their crimes.

The Most Noble Marquis CORNWALLIS,
Master-General of the Ordnance, &c. &c.

MY LORD, *May* 29, 1797.

WE the Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, at Woolwich, are extremely sensible of your Lordship's Attention to us. We beg, in the most respectful manner, to thank your Lordship for all the trouble you have taken on this unfortunate occasion, and to assure your Lordship, that we are sincerely sorry that any thing should have happened to prejudice a Corps in the eyes of the world, which has hitherto prided itself in never having a stigma affixed to any part of it.

As your Lordship cannot be ignorant of the villainous rumours and exaggerated accounts of the transactions in question, we trust you will not be offended if, out of fellowfeeling to our brother Artillery-Men, scattered over the world, we think it right to make a Declaration, and to inclose it, with permission of the Commandant, to your Lordship: and we hope your Lordship will have no objection to allow us to make it public.

By desire of above 900 Non-commissioned Officers and Gunners, who have signed the Declaration.

(Signed.)

Alex. James, Serjt. Maj.	T. Atkinson, Serjt. Maj.
James Niven, ditto,	John Hay, ditto,
James Wilson, ditto,	Andw. Braid, ditto.

DECLARATION

We the Soldiers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, sorry that, by the indiscretions of a few, the hitherto unsullied character of the Corps has been in some measure committed, think it right to solemnly protest, that only a comparative small number were concerned in the noise and improper proceedings which have given rise to so many rumours and exaggerated reports, tending to deceive the public, and to make it be believe, that the Corps had so far forgot their duty as to entertain a spirit of mutiny and disaffection; we do likewise protest, that, to the best of our judgment, those concerned were for the most part innocent of premeditated disrespect to their Officers or the discipline of the Corps.

The reports of the News-papers, and the villainous rumours in circulation, oblige us to make the above declaration, and to pledge ourselves, in conjunction with our Non-commissioned Officers, to remain, as we have ever been, loyal and zealous to our King, obedient to our Officers, and most determined enemies to all the enemies of our Country, internal or external.

We do certify the above to be an exact copy of a paper first suggested by the Soldiers, and signed by above 900 Non Commissioned Officers and Gunners at present in Garrison at Woolwich, May 29th 1797. (Signed)

Alex. James, *Serjt. Maj.*	T. Atkinson, *Serjt. Maj.*
James Niven, ditto.	John Hay, ditto.
James Wilson, ditto.	Andw. Braid, ditto.

LONDON,—*May* 17.

In the course of yesterday and the preceding evening, the dispatches for the following ships were finally closed at the India House, and delivered to their respective pursers, viz.

Madras and Bengal—Duke of Montrose—Lord Walsingham—Prince William Henry—Hawke and Earl Spencer.

St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China—Ganges.

China—Hope—Cirencester—and Coutts.

Bombay—Raymond—and Woodcott.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

LONDON,—April 13.

The Ballot for the elec[illegible]ion of the new Directory, was closed last nig[illegible] at a very late hour, whe[illegible] numbers stood as [illegible]llows;

[illegible] Irving, Esq.	1515
[illegible]homas Fitzhugh, Esq.	1532
George Smith, Esq.	1525
Sir Stephen Lushington, [illegible]	[illegible]20
William [illegible]ynes, E[illegible]	[illegible]323
Charles Grant, Esq.	[illegible]200
——Shakespear, Esq.	762

When the first si[illegible] were declared dul[illegible] elected.

LO[illegible], *20th June.*

"The draught of [illegible] Bill was transmitted on the 20th June to the Court of Directors by Mr. Dundas, for the reducing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, and for granting pensions to such of them as shall retire under the circumstances therein mentioned; for abridging the proceedings in certain suits described; for enabling Government there, to lessen the expence of the said Court, and for amending the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court, at Madras, and Bombay, and also for other purposes, was read, and referred for future conside ration."

MR. FOX.

Much having been said respecting the words used by Mr. Fox, about retiring from Parliament, we think it proper to states his words as nearly as possible.—"I heard it said, 'you do nothing but mischief when you are here, and yet we should be sorry to see you away.' I do not know how we shall be able to satisfy the Gentlemen who feel towards us in this; if we can neither do our duty without mischief, nor please them by doing nothing, I know but of one way by which we can give them content, and that is by putting an end to our existence. With respect to myself, and I believe I can also speak for others, I do not feel it to be consistent with my duty totally to secede from this House. I have no such intention; but I have no hesitation in saying, that after seeing the conduct of this House, after seeing them give to Ministers their confidence and support; after convicted, failure, imposition, and incapacity; after seeing them deaf and blind to the consequences of a career that penerrates the hearts of all other men with alarm, and that neither reason, experience, nor duty, are sufficiently powerful to influence them to oppose the career of Government, I certainly do think that I may devote more of my time to my private pursuits, and to the retirement which I love, than I have hitherto done: I certainly think that I need not devote so much of it to fruitless exertions, and to idle talk in this House. Whenever it shall appear that my efforts may contribute, in any degree, to restore us to the situation from which the confidence of this House, and an, incapable Administration has so suddenly reduced us I shall be found ready to discharge my duty. Sir, I have done; I have given my advice, I propose the remedy, and fatal will it be for England if pride and prejudice shall much longer continue to oppose it."

LONDON,—*25th May,* 1797.

After the Levee yesterday Mr. Fox requested a closet audience of the King, as a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council. The result of this remarkable interview is said to have been to this effect:—Mr, Fox began with a most respectful apology to his Majesty for intruding upon his privacy, but pleaded the extreme danger of the present situation of the country as his motive as and apology. He proceeded to say, that those were not times when personal prejudices or personal ambition should operate on any man's mind to supersede the discharge of a just and necessary duty to his country; and that he was convinced that the servants of the Crown, who had led the country into the present state of difficulty and alarm, were not competent to conduct it into a situation of prosperi ty, or even of safety. He implored his Majesty, therefore, to take other men into his Councils.

But that his Majesty might not suspect that he was influenced by motives of personal consi deration in the advice he was giving, he was perfectly willing to wave any supposed pretensions applying to himself, and to be an unconcer ned spectator, or even a supporter of a new Administration, provided he saw them acting fairly and honestly for the genuine and ultimate interests of the country. His Majesty listened wtth great attention to Mr. Fox, but, according to the etiquette usually observed on such occasions, returned no answer to his representations.

The Earl of Suffolk also attended, and had an audience of the King upon the same subject. —The Cabinet Ministers afterwards had separate conferences wiith his Majesty.

IRELAND,

In Dublin the following arrangments are ments as likely to take place.

The Marquis Cornwallis to be Commander in Chief; in the room of the Earl of Carhampton, who is to be dignified with the English Peerage, and to succeed the Marquis Drogheda, as Master General of the Ordnance.

The Marquis of Drogheda to have Lord Wentworth's Office of Clerk of the Privy Signet.

Lord Wentworth, to be Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, in the Room of the Duke of Leinster.

Lieutenant General Ambercrobie, now on his return is expected to be second in command to the Marquis Cornwallis.

LONDON *May* 15,

The destination of the Marquis Cornwallis is at length settled; he does not go to India but to Ireland to take the command of the army, for which service troops are under orders to hold themselves in readiness.

CADIZ, MAY 4.

Admiral Jervis still blocks up this port; he permits Neutral vessels to sail from thence, if they are freighted on Neutral account, but no vessel is allowed to enter the port, and our trade is for the present entirely destroyed. Our Navy has experienced an additional disaster, by two frigates coming from Cuba with a cargo of gold and merchandize, having got amidst the British fleet, one of which is taken, and the other ran ashore. The Captain General of the Island of Cuba, who was on board of one of these frigates, had the good fortune to escape in a long-boat, with papers of the utmost value, which would have given the English the most important information respecting the present state of the Spanish colonies. May a Spanish vessel expected from the Havannah with five millions of piasters on board, experience a better fate! But how can we possibly indulge in this hope, while all the seas are covered with English ships!

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Horation Nelson Esq. Rear Admiral of the Blue, to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

NEGOCIATIONS FOR PEACE.

JUNE 22.

The Noblemen appointed upon the Deplomatic Commssion to Lisle are Lord Malmesbury as Minister Plenipotentiary, and Lords G. L. Gower and Morpeth as the Council of Legation, or as others describe them, Assistant Sacretaries with Mr. Ellis. The Ministers on behalf of of the Republic are Letourneur the late member of the Directory, who takes the lead; Marat *ci-devant* Ambassador at Naples, and Pleville de Pelly a naval officer. Except Marat who has a reputation for diplomatic talents, the other two are men of no celebrity in this line: the French Secretary General upon this occasion is Cochon late Commissioner for Foreign Affairs a man of great character in negociation, and invested with a considerable degree of confidence.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The next dispatches from Lord Malmesbury are expected to bring advices of the utmost importance respecting the Negociation. *The British Cabinet has certainly agreed to relinquish the whole of the possessions conquered from France since the commencement of the war;* and the last accounts from Lisle state, that the ships brought away from Toulon by Lord Hood, and which were originally taken by his Lordship, in trust, on the condition that they should be given up at the conclusion of a Peace, are also to be restored.—It is added, that the above concessions on our part will form the basis of the Negociation; and that the Dutch and Spanish conquests, and the compensation to be allowed for the ships destroyed by Sir Sydney Smith at Toulon, are to be left for future discussion.

GENOA, JUNE 17.

On the 14th inst. when the new Government was instituted here trees of liberty were planted before the palace of nhe Doge, and in other parts of the city. The two Colossal Statues of Andrew and John Doria, which stood before that palace, were thrown down, and the heads and hands broken off and hung on the tree of liberty. In the evening the Golden Book, in which the names of the Nobles are registered, the Ducal Mantle, and all the insignia of the Doge, except the crown and sceptre, were burnt, Music playing *Ca Ira!* The Doge is now called Citizen President Doge. The sceptre, crown, and canopy of the throne, are intended for an offering to the image of the Virgin in the catedral. Four Committees have been appointed for Foreign Affairs, the Finances, &c. The State Inquisitors and the Council of the Gallies, have been abolished; and all armorial bearings of the Nobility are forbidden. All liveries and othe signs of servitude are to be laid under the penalty of 1000 dollars.

Four hundred and fifty persons, who had been arrested on account of the transactions of the 23d of May, have been set at liberty; and a Proclamation has been issuedto return thanks to Gen. Buonaparte for restoring the people of Genoa to their rights.

LONDON, JUNE 8th.

On the 6th the following message was sent to the two Houses of Parliment,

As the situation of Public affairs will soon permit his Majesty to put an end to the present Sessions. His Majesty has thought it necessary to recommend to the House of Commons, to take into their consideration the means to provide for the extraordinary expences, and to advise them of the measures that demanded them, particulerly the pecuniary assistance that his Majesty would be obliged to give to the QUEEN OF PORTUGUAL, to defend her territories against the common enemy.

This message was taken into consideration the following day by the committee of Supplies. Mr. Pitt, demanded a supply of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS sterling which was granted.

The Irish Parliament has been prorogued until the 10th of Aujust.

They still continue to prosecute the seamen of the Phoenix, Sandwich and Beaulieu, for mutiny. Three were shot at one o'Clock of the 6th, a fourth was condemned to be flogged and transported to Botany Bay for life.

LONDON, [illegible]ULY 3d.

The smallest doubt of the happy succeess of Lord Malmesbury, is not now entertained, and even our opposition prints at last acknowledge, that both HIS MAJESTY and Mr. PITT, are seriously anxious for a PEACE, and that every thing will be done for that purpose; consistent with the HONOR of GREAT BRITAIN. This happy prospect of affairs has made a very consider ble rise in the Public Funds, the three per Cent. Consols rose to 55 per Cent.

Lord Bridport's squadron crusing off Brest, has been considerably augmented. Lord Kieth is to succeed Lord Bridport and will hoist his flag on board the Cumberland 74 gun ship.